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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/511,641	10/18/2004	Shaily Verma	PU020133	6426
24498	7590	07/02/2007	EXAMINER	
JOSEPH J. LAKS, VICE PRESIDENT THOMSON LICENSING LLC PATENT OPERATIONS PO BOX 5312 PRINCETON, NJ 08543-5312			BRANDT, CHRISTOPHER M	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2617		
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		07/02/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/511,641	VERMA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Christopher M. Brandt	2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 October 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 October 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

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Priority

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 USC 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed or record in the application file.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement submitted on October 18, 2004 has been considered by the examiner and made of record in the application file.

Specification

This application does not contain an abstract of the disclosure as required by 37 CFR 1.72(b). An abstract on a separate sheet is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-6, 8-13, and 15 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kallio (US PGPUB 2002/0147008 A1)** in view of **Ludwig (US Patent 6,256,498 B1)**.

Consider **claim 1**. Kallio discloses a wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) (paragraph 28), comprising:

an access point for communicating with a plurality of mobile stations (figure 1, paragraphs 10, 29, read as the WMC is arranged to serve as a WLAN access point); and

an interworking function, coupled between the access point and a selected GSM network, via an interface gate, the interworking function enabling communications between the selected GSM and the WLAN wherein the WLAN appears as another GSM to the selected GSM (paragraph 28, read as a Mobile Transaction Server (MTS) 220 and a hotspot LAN 230 that are connected to the GSM network 100, via a A-interface gate (AGW) 310).

Kallio substantially discloses the claimed invention except he fails to teach Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) and an inter-PLMN backbone.

However, Ludwig discloses a Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) and an inter-PLMN backbone (column 5 lines 57-60, column 6 lines 23-29, read as the inter-PLMN backbone

network is the IP network interconnecting GSN support nodes and intra-PLMN backbone networks in different public land mobile networks).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Ludwig into the invention of Kallio in order to integrate WWW services into a digital cellular communication network and also to provide the functionality of the Gn interface plus security functionality required for inter-PLMN communication (column 10 lines 27-37).

Consider **claim 8**. Kallio discloses a method for communicating with a selected GSM network via a wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) (paragraph 28), comprising the steps of:

connecting the WLAN to the selected GSM network through an interface gate (paragraph 28, read as a Mobile Transaction Server (MTS) 220 and a hotspot LAN 230 that are connected to the GSM network 100, via a A-interface gate (AGW) 310); and

providing an interworking function, which communicates with the interface to convert protocols between the WLAN and the selected GSM network wherein communications from the WLAN to the selected GSM network appear to be from another GSM network, and communications from the selected GSM network to the WLAN appear to be from within the WLAN (paragraphs 30, 35, read as the WMC may contain software and protocol stacks needed for providing the handover request and other handover messages. Base station identification information regarding to a WLAN cell like an ordinary GSM cell).

Kallio discloses the claimed invention except a Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) and inter-PLMN interface.

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However, Ludwig discloses a Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) and inter-PLMN interface (column 5 lines 57-60, column 6 lines 23-29, read as the inter-PLMN backbone network is the IP network interconnecting GSN support nodes and intra-PLMN backbone networks in different public land mobile networks. In addition, in case serving SGSN and gateway GGSN support nodes in different public land mobile networks PLMN they are interconnected via the Gp interface).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Ludwig into the invention of Kallio in order to integrate WWW services into a digital cellular communication network and also to provide the functionality of the Gn interface plus security functionality required for inter-PLMN communication (column 10 lines 27-37).

Consider **claim 13**. Kallio discloses a method for communicating with a mobile station and a selected GSM network in a wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) (paragraph 28), comprising the steps of:

broadcasting a routing area identifier (paragraph 43, read as the WLAN cell broadcasts GSM cell information messages to Mobile Station);

receiving a routing area update request from the mobile station that enters into a coverage area of the WLAN in response to the broadcast (paragraph 44, read as the Mobile Station will start to report GSM frequency in the measurement reports to the WLAN);

transmitting the routing area update request to a GSM cell / neighbors of a selected GSM network, via an interface gate, wherein the WLAN appears as a logical GSM network to the

selected GSM network (see table on page 5, paragraph 44, read as the wireless LAN can send these additional parameters in the same messages where the played GSM cell information is indicated, Wireless LAN informs GSM neighbors); and

receiving a context response from the GSM cell / neighbors via the interface gate (paragraph 49, read as a handover request is sent towards the MSC and then delivered to the WMC, via AGW).

Kallio discloses the claimed invention except he fails to explicitly teach a Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN), inter-PLMN backbone, a Gp interface, and the SGSN.

However, Ludwig discloses a Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN), inter-PLMN backbone and a Gp interface (column 5 lines 57-60, column 6 lines 23-29, read as the inter-PLMN backbone network is the IP network interconnecting GSN support nodes and intra-PLMN backbone networks in different public land mobile networks. In addition, in case serving SGSN and gateway GGSN support nodes in different public land mobile networks PLMN they are interconnected via the Gp interface).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Ludwig into the invention of Kallio in order to integrate WWW services into a digital cellular communication network and also to provide the functionality of the Gn interface plus security functionality required for inter-PLMN communication (column 10 lines 27-37).

Consider **claim 2 and as applied to claim 1**. Kallio and Ludwig disclose wherein the interworking function enables communications with the selected PLMN using the Gp interface (Ludwig; column 6 lines 17-29).

Consider **claim 3 and as applied to claim 2**. Kallio and Ludwig disclose wherein the interworking function performs the functions of a logical Serving General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) Support Node (SGSN) (Ludwig; column 6 lines 7-29).

Consider **claim 4 and as applied to claim 3**. Kallio and Ludwig disclose wherein the interworking function is viewed by the selected PLMN as an SGSN in another UMTS/GPRS PLMN (Ludwig; column 6 lines 7-29).

Consider **claim 5 and as applied to claim 1**. Kallio and Ludwig disclose wherein the selected PLMN includes Session Management/GPRS mobility management (SM/GMM) procedures, which are reused in the WLAN by the use of an adaptation layer in a mobile dual-protocol stack and in the IWF to WLAN interface to mimic the functionality of a Radio Resource Control (RRC) protocol sub-layer (Kallio; paragraph 30, Ludwig; column 6 lines 6-16).

Consider **claim 6 and as applied to claim 1**. Kallio and Ludwig disclose wherein the interworking function utilizes a GPRS tunneling protocol between a GGSN and the interworking function for downlink traffic coming from the GGSN to reduce UMTS traffic, and provides a common Internet access to all users for all other traffic to reduce the traffic between the interworking function and the GGSN (Kallio; paragraph 23, Ludwig; column 5 lines 40-47).

Consider **claim 9 and as applied to claim 8**. Kallio and Ludwig disclose wherein the providing step comprises providing an interworking function that communicates between the

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selected PLMN and the WLAN using the Gp interface (Kallio; paragraph 28, Ludwig; column 6 lines 17-29).

Consider **claim 10 and as applied to claim 8**. Kallio and Ludwig disclose wherein the providing step comprises providing an interworking function that mimics the functions of a Serving General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) Support Node (SGSN) (Ludwig; column 6 liens 7-29).

Consider **claim 11 and as applied to claim 8**. Kallio and Ludwig disclose further comprising utilizing a GPRS tunneling protocol between a GGSN and the interworking function for downlink traffic coming from the GGSN to reduce traffic on the selected PLMN (Kallio; paragraph 23, Ludwig; column 5 lines 40-47).

Consider **claim 12 and as applied to claim 8**. Kallio and Ludwig disclose further comprising an adaptation layer in a mobile dual-protocol stack in the interworking to WLAN interface to mimic the functionality of a Radio Resource Control (RRC) protocol sub-layer, whereby the session management/GPRS mobility management (SM/GMM) procedures are reused in the WLAN (Kallio; paragraph 30, Ludwig; column 6 lines 6-16).

Consider **claim 15 and as applied to claim 13**. Kallio and Ludwig disclose further comprising the step of providing an interworking function that mimics the functions of a Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) such that the WLAN appears as another PLMN to the selected PLMN (Kallio; paragraph 35, Ludwig; column 6 liens 7-29).

Claims 7, 14 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kallio (US PGPUB 2002/0147008 A1) in view of Ludwig (US Patent 6,256,498 B1) and further in view of Rune (US Patent 6,212,390 B1).

Consider claims 7 and 14 and as applied to claim 1 and 13, respectively. Kallio and Ludwig disclose the claimed invention except they fail to explicitly disclose wherein the selected PLMN comprises a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) network.

However, Rune discloses wherein the selected PLMN comprises a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) network (column 1 lines 55-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Rune into the invention of Kallio and Ludwig in order to support all the current wired and wireless technology offer and have the ability to support new applications that are common to both, or unique to UMTS (column 1 lines 46-54).

Conclusion

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:**

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Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher M. Brandt whose telephone number is (571) 270-1098. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30a.m. to 5p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on (571) 272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

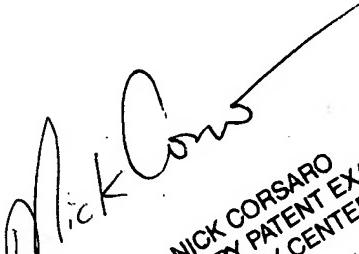
Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.


Christopher M. Brandt

C.M.B./cmb

June 21, 2007


Nick Corsaro
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